

went on to take a position as head nurse in a high-risk obstetrics unit in Sacramento while simultaneously obtaining her master's degree in nursing in 1981. She returned to Zimbabwe after graduation where she lived for nearly 40 years except for a few years in the nineties, when she returned to the U.S. to undergo cancer treatment. Following her recovery, she worked as a nurse at the Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital for one year before returning to Zimbabwe.

Under her leadership as the Clinical Officer at Chidamoyo Hospital, Kathleen was able to restart childhood immunization programs and initiated a program for routine antenatal tetanus immunization, which has nearly eliminated newborn tetanus in Zimbabwe. In 2000, Kathleen began a program for antiviral treatment for pregnant mothers in labor, which helped drop AIDS transmission in Zimbabwe to under 10 percent. Kathleen's contributions have helped create 16 child vaccine clinics, seven HIV clinics, and have expanded the capacity of the hospital to 100 beds. Additionally, she created a scholarship program which supports the education of 250 young girls.

Kathleen was undeterred by health complications or by unpredictable events such as a fire that destroyed much of the hospital, a devastating outbreak of cholera, and even a break-in by local thieves demanding money. In September of 2020, Kathleen was diagnosed with a terminal malignancy and returned to the U.S. for treatment. She fought her illness with grace and never lost her sense of humor. Sadly, after 40 years of service, Kathleen passed away on May 26, 2021.

Madam Speaker, there is no doubt that Kathleen Ann McCarty's achievements will leave a tremendous impact for generations to come. It is fitting and proper that we honor her here today.

HONORING JOHNNIE KERSHAW

HON. DAN BISHOP

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor Johnnie Kershaw, a retired volunteer firefighter and native of Hoke County, North Carolina. The second oldest of nine children, Johnnie was born July 29, 1936, and moved to Brooklyn, New York, as a young man. There, he enrolled at Brooklyn Automotive School, where he learned transmission and auto body repair. In 1966, he returned to Hoke County and opened Kershaw's Body Shop, making him the first African-American man in the county to own his own paint and body shop.

Throughout his 30 years of service as a volunteer firefighter, Johnnie received several awards, including the Outstanding Leadership Award, the Outstanding Fire Chief Award, and the Outstanding Safety Award. Now, at 85 years old, Johnnie continues to serve as a model leader for the Hoke County community. I am proud to recognize his achievements today and to call him a constituent.

THE PASSING OF SERGEI KOVALEV

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the Co-Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission) to remember the great Russian human rights activist Sergei Kovalev and to include in the RECORD an opinion column by Vladimir Kara-Murza from Wednesday's Washington Post.

MOSCOW—"Our opposition was not political; it was moral incompatibility with the regime," Sergei Kovalev, a leading figure in the Soviet dissident movement, explained in an interview for a documentary I made in the early 2000s. "At some point you realize that it is shameful to remain silent."

Last week, Kovalev died in his sleep at the age of 91. His funeral on Friday was attended by thousands of Muscovites who filed past his casket at the Sakharov Center, an institution named for his friend and mentor, Andrei Sakharov, and designated by Vladimir Putin's government as a "foreign agent." Several Western countries sent their diplomats to pay respects. No Russian government official attended.

Perhaps it was better this way. I doubt Kovalev would have appreciated hypocritical gestures of condolence from a regime led by a KGB officer who has brought back many of the authoritarian practices Kovalev spent his life fighting.

Like many in the Soviet dissident movement, Kovalev joined the human rights struggle from the academic world. A successful biophysicist and head of a laboratory section at Moscow State University, he had a PhD and more than 60 research papers to his name. But he could not remain silent in the face of a resurgent totalitarianism of the Brezhnev era that saw both domestic repression and aggressive posturing abroad. For Kovalev, the defining moments were the show trial of writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, both in the second half of the 1960s.

His activism brought his scientific career to an end, of course. From then on, Kovalev dedicated his life to documenting, publicizing and confronting abuses committed by his government against his fellow citizens. A founding member of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR—the first human rights group in the country—and the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International, Kovalev served as the editor of the Chronicle of Current Events, the samizdat news bulletin that reported on human rights violations throughout the Soviet Union. During Kovalev's subsequent trial on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation," the KGB tried to prove the slanderous nature of the Chronicle's reporting—but ended up confirming its accuracy. Not that it changed the outcome: Kovalev was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment followed by three years in internal exile. His trial was held behind closed doors with a preselected "audience." Sakharov tried, unsuccessfully, to enter the courtroom and ended up standing outside the door throughout the trial. At the very same time, in Oslo, Sakharov's wife, Elena Bonner, was accepting his Nobel Peace Prize, which he dedicated to "all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union and in other Eastern European countries"—including Kovalev, whom he mentioned by name.

The collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe saw many former dissidents

go into politics to help steer their countries toward democracy. Poland's Lech Walesa and Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel were only the best-known examples. In Russia, to its chagrin, this was more the exception than the norm—but Sergei Kovalev was among those exceptions. Four times he was elected to the Russian parliament. He was also Russia's first human rights ombudsman, co-wrote the human rights clauses in the constitution and served as Russia's representative on the U.N. Human Rights Commission and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Throughout it all, he stayed true to the principles that had defined his dissident period. He sought to make politics moral and never compromised his conscience. With the start of Russia's military campaign in Chechnya, he tried to use his position to prevent bloodshed—including by personally leading negotiations that saved the lives of more than 1,500 hostages during a terrorist siege in the summer of 1995. But while President Boris Yeltsin had genuine respect for Kovalev, he chose advice from elsewhere. When it became clear that the war would not stop, Kovalev resigned his official positions and sent Yeltsin a sharply worded open letter. The president responded personally, thanking Kovalev for his service and expressing sympathy for his motivation. This was a different Russia.

Kovalev spent the last part of his life as he did the first: in opposition to a regime increasingly intolerant of domestic dissent and increasingly aggressive toward others. While Russia still had a real parliament, Kovalev remained a member—voting against Putin's confirmation as prime minister in 1999 and warning of a coming "authoritarian police state led by . . . the well-preserved Soviet security services" in early 2000. That was a time when many in Russia and in the West were still harboring illusions about Putin. When legal opposition politics became all but impossible, Kovalev returned to being what he knew best, a dissident. His last public appearance, earlier this year, was at a virtual event commemorating Sakharov's centennial.

Kovalev described himself as an idealist—an indispensable quality in a seemingly hopeless struggle against a ruthless authoritarian system. The main lesson from Kovalev and his fellow dissidents was that one can choose not to remain silent even in the most difficult circumstances. And that, in the end, the struggle might not be as hopeless as it seems."

HONORING UNITED STATES NAVY SEAMAN 1ST CLASS LYAL J. SAVAGE FOR HIS BRAVE SACRIFICE AT PEARL HARBOR DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of United States Navy Seaman 1st Class Lyal J. Savage. At the age of 19, Seaman 1st Class Savage gave his life in service to this nation during the attack on Pearl Harbor. His remains were accounted for on July 29th, 2019, after being declared dead while missing in action for nearly 80 years.

Seaman 1st Class Savage was born in 1922 to Roswell "Ross" Savage and Elizabeth Savage. During World War II he joined the United States Navy and was assigned to the

USS Oklahoma. On December 7th, 1941 the *USS Oklahoma* was hit by enemy torpedoes while docked at Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii. The sinking of the *USS Oklahoma* claimed the lives of 429 crewmen, including Seaman 1st Class Savage, who was declared dead while missing in action. On July 29th, 2019, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency was able to declare Lyal Savage accounted for nearly 80 years after his death. Lyal Savage received the Purple Heart for his heroism and sacrifice on that fateful day.

On August 21, 2021, Seaman 1st Class Savage will reach his final resting place in his hometown of Dexter, New York, where he will be buried with full military honors. On behalf of New York's 21st Congressional District, I thank Seaman 1st Class Savage for his service and his sacrifice, and I am proud to honor his legacy of defending American liberty, freedom, and democracy.

HONORING FRED A. MANUELE

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate my constituent, Fred A. Manuele from Arlington Heights, for receiving the inaugural Prevention through Design (PtD) Award. Presented by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP), and the National Safety Council (NSC), this award recognizes individuals, teams, businesses, or other organizations that have improved worker safety and health by designing-out hazards or contributing to the body of knowledge that enables PtD solutions.

Fred Manuele is a longtime occupational safety and health expert and a pioneer in the prevention through design field. ASSP republished many of his influential professional papers in a book titled, *Fred Manuele on Safety Management: A Collection from Professional Safety*. Fred also published numerous occupational safety and health textbooks that always included the need for designing-out workplace hazards and the methods to do so.

In 1995, Manuele led a focused 10-year NSC initiative, the Institute for Safety Through Design, which culminated in a textbook he co-authored titled, *Safety through Design*. In 2007, inspired by Fred's work, NIOSH and numerous partners launched a National Prevention through Design Initiative. Manuele volunteered to lead the effort to develop and approve a broad, universal voluntary consensus PtD standard aligned with international PtD activities, practices, and standards.

PtD aims to prevent or reduce occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities through the inclusion of prevention considerations in all designs that impact workers. This includes the design, redesign and retrofit of new and existing work premises, structures, tools, facilities, equipment, machinery, products, substances, work processes, and the organization of work. In addition to reducing the risk of serious injury and illness, significant cost savings are often associated with hazard elimination and the application of engineering controls to minimize risks.

Manuele has received many honors and awards for his accomplishments. He is an ASSP Fellow and a recipient of the NSC's Distinguished Service to Safety Award. He is a former board member of ASSP, NSC, and the Board of Certified Safety Professionals, where he also served as president and received a Lifetime Achievement Award in 2013. In 2015, the University of Central Missouri presented him with its Distinguished Service Award. In 2016, Manuele received the ASSP President's Award for his dedication to advancing the practice of safety.

I am pleased to congratulate Fred for his outstanding foresight, wisdom, tireless effort, and major accomplishments in preventing harm to workers by helping organizations avoid and prevent hazards. This award is well-deserved.

COMMEMORATING 86TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT OF 1935

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 86th anniversary of the passage of the landmark Social Security Act of 1935, the most famous of the New Deal measures and perhaps the most beneficial and consequential government program in American history.

On August 14, 1935, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act of 1935 and made good on the Democratic Party's commitment to provide income security to Americans in their old age.

Social Security has transformed what it means to grow old in this country.

For 86 years, Social Security has represented a bedrock promise to the American people: that a lifetime of work will be rewarded with the peace of mind, certainty, and sense of security of a stable retirement.

As we celebrate the 86th anniversary of the Social Security Act of 1935, we should reflect also on the real-life transformative impact America's most successful program continues to have on millions of Americans each year.

Social Security has been a stable and secure source of income for millions of seniors and families, many of whom desperately need it, over these last more than seven decades.

In the 18th Congressional District of Texas, Social Security is the primary economic lifeline for more than 91,000 seniors and disabled persons. Social Security's economic impact also goes well beyond the seniors and families receiving benefits.

It also benefits state economies and local businesses all across the country.

In the 18th Congressional District of Texas, Social Security recipients inject more than \$97 million into the local economy annually; nationwide, this figure is \$775 billion.

When more than 58 million Americans use the purchasing power of those benefits, they are supporting businesses with dollars they would not have without Social Security.

Madam Speaker, far too often overlooked is the seismic impact that Social Security has had in shaping our national economy and the structure of life chances for hundreds of millions of Americans through the years.

Before Social Security, children were wholly responsible for the care and support of aging parents, which meant they were tethered to the towns, villages, communities, and rural areas where they grew up and their parents resided.

Madam Speaker, before passage of the Social Security Act, it was very rare for children to leave their hometown to attend college in a city far away and after graduating move to another place far away to start a career, take a job, or begin a business.

The Social Security Act of 1935 changed that, not only by providing financial support to aging parents but by providing their children the opportunity to chase their dreams, realize their full potential, and use their skills and talents to make America better by providing the peace of mind that their beloved parents would not be financially destitute in their golden years.

Those children would go on to invent new industries creating millions of good jobs, discover life-saving vaccines, design and build systems that won the Cold War and put a man on the Moon and brought him back to Earth, and vastly broadened the frontiers of knowledge.

This is also the legacy of Social Security, the visionary social program of FDR's New Deal that helped make America the world's leading superpower.

It is shameful that there are congressional Republicans who continue to promote various plans to privatize or partially privatize Social Security—plans that would rob seniors of the economic security they count on.

Over the last 86 years, House Democrats have protected and strengthened Social Security; and now and in the future, House Democrats will always act to preserve Social Security and safeguard the rights of our nation's seniors and will extend similar protection to America's children by making permanent the Child Tax Credit, what in future years will come to be known as "Social Security for Children."

And as we look to the future, we can celebrate that what was put in place in 1935 with the Social Security Act of 1935 has given us the foundation for a secure and prosperous future for all Americans.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST MARKER DEDICATION, AUGUST 26, 2021

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 20, 2021

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the American Suffragist Marker Dedication occurring on August 26, 2021.

In November 1917, on the sidewalks outside the White House, women stood on the pavement in silence. They stood in rain and shine and cold, brandishing signs demanding passage of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution. With passage, would come the right to vote for most American women.

In mid-November 1917, 32 suffragists were arrested in front of the White House. Many were past the age of 60. The charge was "Obstructing Traffic." The "Silent Sentinels" were ordered to be imprisoned at the District of Columbia (Occoquan) Workhouse in Lorton, Virginia.